

# GRA

**GRACELESS.** *adj.* [from *grace*.] Without grace; wicked; hopelessly corrupt; abandoned.  
 This *graceless* man, for furtherance of his guile,  
 Did court the handmaid of my lady dear. *Fairy Queen.*  
 Whose hap shall be to have her,  
 Will not for *graceless* be, to be ingrate. *Shakespeare.*  
 In all manner of *graceless* and hopeless characters, some are  
 lost for want of advice, and others for want of heed. *L'Estr.*  
 Furnish'd for offence, he cross'd the way  
 Betwixt the *graceless* villain and his prey. *Dryden.*  
**GRACES.** *n. f.* Good graces for favour is seldom used in the  
 singular.  
 Demand deliver of her heart,  
 Her goods and chattels, and good graces,  
 And person up to his embraces. *Hudibras, p. iii.*  
**GRACILE.** *adj.* [from *gracilis*, Latin.] Slender; small. *Diſt.*  
**GRACILENT.** *n. f.* [from *gracilentus*, Latin.] Lean. *Diſt.*  
**GRACILITY.** *n. f.* [from *gracilitas*, Latin.] Slenderness; small-  
 ness. *Diſt.*  
**GRACIOUS.** *adj.* [from *gracieu*, French.]  
 1. Merciful; benevolent.  
 Common sense and reason could not but tell them, that the  
 good and *gracious* God could not be pleased, nor consequently  
 worshipped, with any thing barbarous or cruel. *South's Sermon.*  
 To be good and *gracious*, and a lover of knowledge, are  
 two of the most amiable things. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
 2. Favourable; kind.  
 And the Lord was *gracious* unto them, and had compassion  
 on them. *2 Kings xiii. 23.*  
 From now reveal  
 A *gracious* beam of light; from now inspire  
 My tongue to sing, my hand to touch the lyre. *Prior.*  
 3. Acceptable; favoured.  
 Doctrine is much more profitable and *gracious* by example  
 than by rule. *Spenser.*  
 He made us *gracious* before the kings of Persia, so that they  
 gave us food. *1 Esdr. viii. 80.*  
 Goring, who was now general of the horse, was no more  
*gracious* to prince Rupert than Wilmot had been. *Clarendon.*  
 4. Virtuous; good.  
 Kings are no less unhappy, their issue not being *gracious*,  
 than they are in losing them when they have approved their  
 virtues. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
 5. Excellent.  
 The grievous abuse which hath been of counsels, should  
 rather cause men to study how to *gracious* a thing may again  
 be reduced to that first perfection. *Hooker, b. i. f. 10.*  
 6. Gracious; becoming.  
 Our women's names are more *gracious* than their Rutilia,  
 that is, red head. *Camden.*  
**GRACIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *gracius*.]  
 1. Kindly; with kind condescension.  
 His testimony he *graciously* confirmed, that it was the best  
 of all my tragedies. *Dryden.*  
 He heard my vows, and *graciously* decreed  
 My grounds to be restor'd, my former flocks to feed. *Dryd.*  
 If her majesty would but *graciously* be pleased to think a  
 hardship of this nature worthy her royal consideration. *Swift.*  
 2. In a pleasing manner.  
**GRACIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *gracius*.]  
 1. Kind condescension.  
 The *graciousness* and temper of this answer made no im-  
 pression on them. *Clarendon.*  
 2. Pleasing manner.  
**GRADATION.** *n. f.* [from *gradatio*, French; *gradus*, Latin.]  
 1. Regular progress from one degree to another.  
 The desire of more and more rises by a natural *gradation*  
 to most, and after that to all. *L'Estrange.*  
 2. Regular advance step by step.  
 From thence,  
 By cold *gradation*, and well balance'd form,  
 We shall proceed with Angelo. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*  
 The palmist very elegantly expresseth to us the several *grada-*  
*tions* by which men at last come to this horrid degree of  
 impiety. *Tillotson, Sermon 2.*  
 3. Order; arrangement.  
 'Tis the curle of service;  
 Preferment goes by letter and affection,  
 Not, as of old, *gradation*, where each second  
 Stood heir to th' first. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
 4. Regular process of argument.  
 Certain it is, by a direct *gradation* of consequences from  
 this principle of merit, that the obligation to gratitude flows  
 from, and is enjoined by, the first dictates of nature. *South.*  
**GRADATORY.** *n. f.* [from *gradus*, Latin.] Steps from the cloisters  
 into the church. *Ainsworth.*  
**GRADIENT.** *adj.* [from *gradient*, Latin.] Walking; moving by  
 steps.  
 Amongst those *gradient* automata, that iron spider is espe-  
 cially remarkable, which, being but of an ordinary bigness, did  
 creep up and down as if it had been alive. *Wilkins.*  
**GRADUAL.** *adj.* [from *gradual*, French.] Proceeding by degrees;  
 advancing step by step; from one stage to another.

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Nobler birth  
 Of creatures animate with *gradual* life,  
 Of growth, sense, reason, all summ'd up in man. *Milton.*  
 Men still suppose a *gradual* natural progress of things; as  
 that, from great, things and persons should grow greater, till  
 at length, by many steps and ascents, they come to be at  
 greatest.  
**GRADUAL.** *n. f.* [from *gradus*, Latin.] An order of steps.  
 Before the *gradual* prostrate they ador'd,  
 The pavement kiss'd, and thus the faint implor'd. *Dryden.*  
**GRADUALITY.** *n. f.* [from *gradual*.] Regular progression.  
 This some ascribe unto the mixture of the elements, others  
 to the *graduality* of opacity and light. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
**GRADUALLY.** *adv.* [from *gradual*.] By degrees; in regular  
 progression.  
 When the moon passes over the fixed stars, and eclipses  
 them, your light vanishes; not *gradually*, like that of the  
 planets, but all at once. *Newton's Opt.*  
 The Author of our being weans us *gradually* from our  
 fondness of life the nearer we approach towards the end of it.  
*Swift.*  
 Human creatures are able to bear air of much greater den-  
 sity in diving, and of much less upon the tops of mountains,  
 provided the changes be made *gradually*. *Arbutnot.*  
**TO GRADUATE.** *v. a.* [from *gradu*, French; *gradus*, Latin.]  
 1. To dignify with a degree in the university.  
 John Tregonwel, *graduated* a doctor and dubbed a knight,  
 did his prince good service. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
 Concerning columns and their adjuncts, architects make  
 such a noise as if the terms of architraves, friezes, and cornices  
 were enough to *graduate* a master of this art. *Watson's Architect.*  
 2. To mark with degrees.  
 The places were marked where the spirits stood at the se-  
 verest cold and greatest heat, and according to these observa-  
 tions he *graduates* his thermometers. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*  
 3. To raise to a higher place in the scale of metals: a chemical  
 term.  
 The tincture was capable to transmute or *graduate* as much  
 silver as equalled in weight that gold. *Egls.*  
 4. To heighten; to improve.  
 Not only virioli is a cause of blackness, but the salts of na-  
 tural bodies; and dyes advance and *graduate* their colours  
 with fals. *Brown's Vulg. Errors, b. vi. c. 12.*  
**GRADUATE.** *n. f.* [from *gradu*, French, from *gradus*, Latin.] A  
 man dignified with an academical degree.  
 Of *graduates* I dislike the learned rout,  
 And chuse a female doctor for the gout. *Branſon.*  
**GRADUATION.** *n. f.* [from *graduation*, French, from *graduate*.]  
 1. Regular progression by succession of degrees.  
 The *graduation* of the parts of the universe is likewise ne-  
 cessary to the perfection of the whole. *Grew's Cosmol. Sacra.*  
 Of greater repugnancy unto reason is that which he deli-  
 vers concerning its *graduation*, that heated in fire, and often  
 extinguished in oil of mars or iron, the loadstone acquires  
 an ability to extract a nail fastened in a wall. *Brown's Va. Err.*  
 2. The act of conferring academical degrees.  
**GRAFF.** *n. f.* [See GRAVE.] A ditch; a moat.  
 Though the fortifications were not regular, yet the walls  
 were good, and the *graff* broad and deep. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
**GRAFF.** *n. f.* [from *graff*, French.] A small branch inserted into  
 GRAFT. the stock of another tree, and nourished by its sap,  
 but bearing its own fruit; a young cyon.  
 God gave unto man all kind of seeds and *graffs* of life; as  
 the vegetative life of plants, the sensual of beasts, the rational  
 of man, and the intellectual of angels. *Raleigh.*  
 It is likely, that as in fruit-trees the *graff* maketh a greater  
 fruit, so in trees that bear no fruit it will make the greater  
 leaves. *Bacon's Natural History, N. 475.*  
 'Tis usual now an inmate *graff* to see  
 With insolence invade a foreign tree. *Dryd. Virg. Georg.*  
 If you cover the top with clay and horse-dung, in the same  
 manner as you do a *graff*, it will help to heel the sooner. *Mort.*  
 Now the cleft rind inserted *graffs* receives,  
 And yields an offspring more than nature gives. *Pope.*  
**TO GRAFF.** *v. a.* [from *graff*, French.]  
**TO GRAFT.** *v. a.* [from *graff*, French.]  
 1. To insert a cyon or branch of one tree into the stock of another.  
 His growth is but a wild and fruitless plant;  
 I'll cut his barren branches to the stock,  
 And *graft* you on to bear. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*  
 With his pruning hook d'sjoin  
 Unbearing branches from their head,  
 And *graft* more happy in their stead. *Dryden.*  
 2. To propagate by insertion or inoculation.  
 In March is good *grafting* the skillful do know,  
 So long as the wind in the East do not blow:  
 From moon being changed, 'till past be the prime,  
 For *grafting* and cropping is very good time. *Tisser's Husb.*  
 To have fruit in greater plenty the way is to *graft*, not  
 only upon young stocks, but upon divers boughs of an old  
 tree; for they will bear great numbers of fruit: whereas, if  
 you *graft* but upon one stock, the tree can bear but few. *Bacon.*  
 Now

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Now let me *graft* my pears, and prune the vine. *Dryden.*  
 3. To insert into a place or body to which it did not originally  
 belong.  
 And they also, if they bide not still in unbelief, shall be  
*grafted* in; for God is able to *graft* them in again. *Rom. xi. 23.*  
 These are th' Italian names which fate will join  
 With ours, and *graft* upon the Trojan line. *Dryden's En.*  
 4. To fill with an adjectitious branch.  
 We've some old crab-trees here at home, that will not  
 Be *grafted* to your relief. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
 The noble life doth want her proper limbs;  
 Her royal stock *graft* with ignoble plants. *Shakespeare. R. III.*  
 5. To join one thing so as to receive support from another.  
 This resolution against any peace with Spain is a new inci-  
 dent *grafted* upon the original quarrel, by the intrigues of a  
 faction among us. *Swift.*  
 May one kind grave unite each hapless name,  
 And *graft* my love immortal on thy fame. *Pope.*  
**GRAFTER.** *n. f.* [from *graft* or *graff*.] One who propagates  
 fruit by *grafting*.  
 I am informed, by the trials of more than one of the most  
 skillful and experienced *grafter*s of these parts, that a man shall  
 seldom fail of having cherries borne by his *graft* the same year  
 in which the infusion is made. *Evelyn.*  
**GRAIL.** *n. f.* [from *grail*, French.] Small particles of any  
 kind.  
 Hereof this gentle knight unweeting was,  
 And, lying down upon the sandy *grails*,  
 Drank of the stream as clear as crystal glass. *Fairy Queen.*  
**GRAIN.** *n. f.* [from *graine*, French; *grainum*, Latin; *grano*, Italian,  
 has all the following significations.]  
 1. A single seed of corn.  
 Look into the seeds of time,  
 And say which *grain* will grow, and which will not. *Shakeſp.*  
 His reasons are as two *grains* of wheat hid in two bushels  
 of chaff. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*  
 Let them pronounce the steep Tarpeian death,  
 Vagabond exile, flogging, pent to linger  
 But with a *grain* a day, I would not buy  
 Their mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shak. Coriolanus.*  
 Many of the ears, being six inches long, had sixty *grains*  
 in them, and none less than forty. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
 2. Corn.  
 As it ebbs, the feedman  
 Upon the slime and ooze scatters his *grain*,  
 And shortly comes to harvest. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
 Pales no longer swell'd the teeming *grain*,  
 Nor Phœbus fed his oxen on the plain. *Dryden's Pastoral.*  
 'Tis a rich soil, I grant you; but oftner covered with weeds  
 than *grain*. *Collier on Fame.*  
 3. The seed of any fruit.  
 4. Any minute particle; any single body.  
 Thou exist'st on many thousand *grains*  
 That issue out of dust. *Shakeſp. Measure for Measure.*  
 By intelligence  
 And proofs as clear as founts in July, when  
 We see each *grain* of gravel. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
 5. The smallest weight, of which in physics twenty make a  
 scruple, and in Troy weight twenty-four make a penny weight;  
 a *grain* is named because it is supposed of equal weight with  
 a grain of corn.  
 They began at a known body, a barley-corn, the weight  
 whereof is therefore called a *grain*; which ariseth, being multi-  
 plied, to scruples, drachms, ounces and pounds. *Holder.*  
 The trial being made betwixt lead and lead, weighing  
 severally seven drachms, in the air; the balance in the water  
 weigheth only four drachms and forty-one *grains*, and abateth  
 of the weight in the air two drachms and nineteen *grains*:  
 the balance kept the same depth in the water as above said.  
*Bacon's Phys. Rem.*  
 His brain  
 Outweigh'd his rage but half a *grain*. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
 6. Any thing proverbially small.  
 For the whole world before thee is as a little *grain* of the  
 balance. *Wisdom, xi. 22.*  
 The ungrateful person lives to himself, and submits by the  
 good nature of others, of which he himself has not the least  
*grain*. *South's Sermons.*  
 7. GRAIN of Alluvance. Something indulged or remitted;  
 something above or under the exact weight.  
 He, whose very best actions must be seen with *grains* of al-  
 luvance, cannot be too mild, moderate, and forgiving. *Addis.*  
 I would always give some *grains* of alluvance to the sacred  
 science of theology. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*  
 8. The direction of the fibres of wood, or other fibrous matter.  
 Knots, by the conflux of meeting sap,  
 Infect the found pine, and divert his *grain*  
 Torvise and errant from his course of growth. *Shakeſp.*  
 9. The body of the wood.  
 The beech, the swimming alder, and the plane,  
 Hard box, and linden of a softer *grain*. *Dryden.*

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10. The body considered with respect to the form or direction  
 of the constituent particles.  
 The tooth of a sea-horse, in the midst of the solidier parts,  
 contains a curdled *grain* which is not to be found in ivory.  
*Brown's Vulg. Errors, b. iii. c. 23.*  
 Stones of a constitution so compact, and a *grain* so fine,  
 that they bear a fine polish. *Woodward.*  
 11. Died or stained substance.  
 How the red roses flush up in her cheeks,  
 And the pure snow with goodly vermil stain,  
 Like crimson dy'd in *grain*. *Spenser's Prethalam.*  
 Over his lucid arms  
 A military vest of purple flow'd,  
 Livelier than melibœan, or the *grain*  
 Of farra, worn by kings and heroes old. *Milton's P. Lost.*  
 Come, penfive nun, devout and pure,  
 All in a robe of darkeſt *grain*,  
 Flowing with majestick train. *Milton.*  
 The third, his feet  
 Shadow'd from either heel with feather'd mail,  
 Sky-tinctur'd *grain*! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*  
 12. Temper; disposition; inclination; humour.  
 Your minds, preoccupied with what  
 You rather must do than what you should do,  
 Made you against the *grain* to voice him conſul. *Shakeſp.*  
 Quoth Hudibras, it is in vain,  
 I see, to argue 'gainſt the *grain*. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 2.*  
 Old clients, weary'd out with fruitless care,  
 Dismiss their hopes of eating, and despair;  
 Though much against the *grain*, forc'd to retire,  
 Buy roots for supper, and provide a fire. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
 13. The heart; the bottom.  
 The one being tractable and mild, the other stiff and im-  
 patient of a superior, they lived but in cunning concord, as  
 brothers *glued* together, but not united in *grain*. *Hayward.*  
 14. The form of the surface with regard to roughness and  
 smoothness.  
 The smaller the particles of those substances are, the smaller  
 will be the scratches by which they continually fret and wear  
 away the glass until it be polished; but be they never so small,  
 they can wear away the glass no otherwise than by grating and  
 scratching it, and breaking the protuberances; and therefore  
 polish it no otherwise than by bringing its roughness to a very  
 fine *grain*, so that the scratches and frettings of the surface  
 become too small to be visible. *Newton's Opt.*  
**GRAINED.** *adj.* [from *grain*.] Rough; made less smooth.  
 Though now this *grained* face of mine be hid  
 In sap consuming Winter's drizzled snow,  
 Yet hath my night of life some memory. *Shakespeare.*  
**GRAINS.** *n. f.* [without a singular.] The husks of malt ex-  
 hausted in brewing.  
 Give them *grains* their fill,  
 Husks, draft, to drink and swill. *Ben. Jonſon's New Inn.*  
**GRAINY.** *adj.* [from *grain*.]  
 1. Full of corn.  
 2. Full of grains or kernels.  
**GRAMERCY.** *interj.* [contracted from *grant me mercy*.] An  
 obsolete expression of surprise.  
 Gramercy, sir, said he; but mote I weat  
 What strange adventure do ye now pursue? *Fairy Queen.*  
 Gramercy, lovely Lucius, what's the news? *Shakeſp.*  
**GRAMINEOUS.** *adj.* [from *gramineus*, Latin.] Grassy. *Grami-*  
*neous* plants are such as have a long leaf without a footstalk.  
**GRAMINIVOROUS.** *adj.* [from *gramen* and *voro*, Latin.] Gras-  
 eating; living upon grass.  
 The ancients were verfed chiefly in the dissection of brutes,  
 among which the *graminivorous* kind have a party-coloured  
 choroides. *Sharp's Surgery.*  
**GRAMMAR.** *n. f.* [from *grammaire*, French; *grammatica*, Latin;  
*γραμματική*.]  
 1. The science of speaking correctly; the art which teaches the  
 relations of words to each other.  
 We make a countryman dumb, whom we will not allow  
 to speak but by the rules of *grammar*. *Dryden's Duſſreſnoy.*  
 Men, speaking language according to the *grammar* rules of  
 that language, do yet speak improperly of things. *Locke.*  
 2. Propriety or justness of speech; speech according to grammar.  
*Varium & mutabile ſemper femina*, is the sharpest satire that  
 ever was made on woman; for the adjectives are neuter, and  
 animal must be understood to make them *grammar*. *Dryden.*  
 3. The book that treats of the various relations of words to one  
 another.  
**GRAMMAR SCHOOL.** *n. f.* A school in which the learned lan-  
 guages are grammatically taught.  
 Thou haſt moſt traitorouſly corrupted the youth of the  
 realm in erecting a *grammar ſchool*. *Shakespeare's Hen. VI.*  
 The ordinary way of learning Latin in a *grammar ſchool* I  
 cannot encourage. *Locke.*  
**GRAMMARIAN.** *n. f.* [from *grammairien*, French, from *grammar*.]  
 One who teaches grammar; a philologer.